MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JULY 1983

Israel

Lebanon Redeployment, Begin Cancellation — The Israeli Cabinet unanimously decided to redeploy IDF units in Lebanon in accordance with the IDF General Staff Command's plan, Jerusalem radio announced on 20 July. Earlier, Prime Minister Menahem Begin canceled his scheduled visit to the United States for "personal reasons," the radio reported. President Reagan, who was personally informed of Begin's decision in a telephone conversation with the Israeli leader, showed "understanding" for his motives, the radio said, and the two decided to set a date for the visit later this year. Noting official denials that Begin had canceled the visit for health reasons, the radio said he was known to be hesitant about going to the United States because neither Israel nor the U.S. Administration has formulated new proposals to break the impasse over Lebanon.

Ma'ariv commentator Yosef Harif likewise said in an interview with IDF Radio that Begin's decision was "undoubtedly connected" with his feeling that this is not the right time to hold the visit. While Herut Party ministers speculated that the cancellation may be the first step toward Begin's imminent retirement, sources close to the prime minister denied that Begin intends to resign in the near future, according to Jerusalem radio.

In light of Begin's decision, Defense Minister Moshe Arens will visit Washington soon to discuss several important subjects, including the Lavi aircraft, Lebanon, and strategic coordination, Jerusalem radio also reported.

Sharon's Intentions — Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon is displeased with his enforced idleness since his departure from the Defense Ministry and is contemplating resigning from the Cabinet, *Ma'ariv* disclosed.

Lebanon

Political Situation — President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Washington 19 July and was welcomed by Secretary of State Shultz, Beirut Radio reported. Before leaving France, where he had met with Jordanian King Husayn, Al-Jumayyil spoke on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, stating that the Syrians are responsible for the foreign forces remaining in Lebanon and that if Lebanon is ever partitioned, that will also be their responsibility, according to Radio Monte Carlo. In a statement broadcast by the radio, Al-Jumayyil expressed confidence that all non-Lebanese forces will withdraw from Lebanon. He also told a press conference in France that Lebanon's first concern is the removal of Syrian troops, since their presence "influences that of all other armed forces," AFP noted. The PLO "is not our major problem today," he added.

Amman radio reported the 18 July meeting between King Husayn and Al-Jumayyil, stating that the two leaders discussed the current Arab situation and developments in Lebanon as well as Al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington. The radio quoted Al-Jumayyil describing the meeting as "useful and constructive." Lebanese sources told KUNA that the meeting with the king was aimed at securing Husayn's mediation efforts with Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt. Husayn contacted Junblatt after the meeting and convinced him to meet with Al-Jumayyil in Washington where they are expected to discuss an agreement to stop the fighting between Phalangist and Druze forces in the Ash-Shuf area, the sources added.

Military, Security Situation — Renewed factional fighting continued in the Ash-Shuf area, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios. Two people died and four were wounded on 20 July when shells fell in East Beirut, Beirut reported. Voice of Lebanon stated that the shells were fired from Syrian-controlled territory. Meanwhile, Phalangist forces continued to build up their positions in Beirut following the 15 July clash between Muslims and the Lebanese Army in West Beirut, according to a "ranking official source" cited by KUNA.

In another development, several Druze leaders in Israel warned that Druze soldiers in the Israeli army are planning to go to Lebanon to aid Druze in the Ash-Shuf in their struggle against the Phalangist forces, Jerusalem radio announced.

Syrian Comment — Commenting on Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim's call for a "new formula" to ensure Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon, an *Al-Ba'th* commentary reviewed by Damascus radio said such a formula will be "military" and will include a peace treaty between Lebanon and the United States. *Al-Ba'th accused the Lebanese Government of "conspiring" with* the United States and Israel to make Syria change its position on the "agreement of submission."

PLO Affairs

PFLP-GC Split — About 200 men of the PFLP-General Command's 500-600 fighters in Al-Biqa' have ended their military support for the Fatah dissidents and some have joined Fatah loyalists in Tripoli, AFP reported citing a "well-informed" Palestinian source in Lebanon. However, a General Command spokesman denied such reports as "lies" propagated by the Fatah's "rightwing leadership" as part of a propaganda campaign to divert attention from its own disintegration, Damascus television reported.

'Arafat Interviews — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in an interview with the Baghdad daily *Ath-Thawrah* broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, expressed surprise that all efforts to persuade Syria to change its stand toward the PLO have produced no decisive results, adding that Syria has "completely rejected" all mediation efforts. Nevertheless, 'Arafat announced earlier in an interview with the Hamburg magazine *Der Spiegel* that he wants to reach agreement with the Syrians and wants them to accept him as an equal comrade-in-

arms and brother. While telling *Der Spiegel* that he narrowly escaped assassination during his last visit to Syria, which culminated in his expulsion, 'Arafat declared that he is willing to return to Damascus "and go to my canossa." He also confirmed that he wants his fighters in Lebanon to withdraw from Al-Biqa' to Tripoli in order to prevent a massacre: Tripoli would be a place of refuge until a new solution is in sight, he said.

Asked about the PLO's relations with Jordan, 'Arafat blamed King Husayn for their failure, but said the door is open for further dialogue. Dismissing the arguments of those who reject a solution of the Palestinian problem through negotiations, 'Arafat said negotiations follow every battle. The Israelis concluded the 1981 cease-fire in Lebanon with the PLO, he contended, and "they will have to conclude further agreements with me."

OPEC

The OPEC meeting in Helsinki decided not to increase oil production or prices from their current levels of 17.5 million barrels per day and $29 per barrel, Helsinki radio announced. The meeting ended 19 July without electing a new secretary general because of a dispute between Iraq and Iran over candidates for the post, the radio reported. UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the newly elected OPEC chairman, will fill in temporarily. Al-'Utaybah told a press conference after the session that in his view the present price should not change until "the end of 1985," OPECNA reported.

Iran

Khomeyni Speech — Weaknesses shown by "some members of the clergy"are harming the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni warned in a speech to the Council of Experts broadcast by Tehran radio. Discord among the clergy is far more serious than disputes among other groups because it will be transmitted through the bazaar and the streets all over the country, Khomeyni added. He told the experts to ensure that appointments to official positions are based on what is best for God and Islam rather than favoritism and rivalry.

Bakhtiar-Amini Communique — In a joint communique broadcast by the clandestine Radio Iran, Nejat-e Iran Front leader 'Ali Amini and National Resistance Movement leader Shahpur Bakhtiar pledged their support for a constitutional monarchy in Iran.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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AFP: 12 Reportedly Executed in Soviet Reprisal

BK191138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1112 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, (Pakistan), July 19 (AFP) — Soviet forces reportedly executed twelve old men in the Afghan provincial capital of Ghazni on July 3 in reprisal for the deaths of a Soviet officer and three soldiers in local clashes with rebels, Western diplomats here said today.

There has been little punitive execution of civilians in the Afghan war so far and the latest reported killings could mean that the Afghan Government position in the Ghazni region had seriously deteriorated over the past two months, the sources said.

Since the end of June, according to diplomats, the Soviet-backed troops of the Kabul regime have been engaged in a series of "mopping-up" operations against positions held by the nationalist rebels in the Ghazni area 150 kms (90 miles) south of Kabul. Similar "flush-out" campaigns have been going on simultaneously, apparently with only limited success, in other regions controlled by the resistance around Kabul, the diplomats said.

The guerrillas' tactics were to oppose minimal resistance and flee the combat area after first mining the roads. They would return immediately after the Soviet and Afghan armoured columns had left, the sources said.

In the Logar Valley between Ghazi and Kabul, Soviet paratroops supported by armoured units, artillery and aviation have attempted to secure control of positions regularly used by the rebels to ambush south-bound convoys. There too, resistance groups, possibly informed in advance by Afghan officers favourable to their cause, escaped before the Soviet troops moved in.

North and west of Kabul identical operations have been going on all summer. Clashes have occurred on the Shomali plateau to the north and in the Paghman Valley to the west, where a major Soviet offensive has been launched every year since 1979 against the rebels.

For the first time for more than a year, diplomatic cables from Kabul have referred to movements of armoured columns in the Bamian Valley west of Kabul. This valley leads to the remote Hazarajat region spared up to now by the war.

According to fragmentary reports relayed by diplomats, a large number of civilians have been killed in bombing raids on Bamian.

Message Sent to Nicaragua on National Day

LD192332 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, and the DRA Council of Ministers have sent the following message to Managua on the occasion of the Nicaraguan national revolution's fourth victorious anniversary, addressed to the leadership of Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction.

The message says that we view with pleasure that the fraternal people of Nicaragua, under the leadership of Sandinist National Liberation Front, have achieved formidable victories [words indistinct] during the 4 years since the revolution.

By toppling the Somoza (?evil) regime, the Sandinista revolution have broken one of the darkest chains of imperialist rule in Central America and provided opportunities for the people of Nicaragua [words indistinct]. It is because of this that international imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, has waged conspiracies, aggression, and shameless interference against revolutionary Nicaragua ever since the early days of the revolution.

The transformation of [word indistinct] and organizing the center of interference and aggression against independent Nicaragua is exactly the same policy of aggression which is used by the United States in collaboratin with hegemonist China and other reactionary forces in our region. The United States has transformed our neighboring countries into centers of aggression against the DRA and has imposed its undeclared imperialist war on us.

The message added that the warmongering efforts of the Reagan administration, which in the framework [words indistinct] is part of the aggressive U.S. strategic policy which has been denounced by all peace-loving people of the world.

The message concludes: We recall with satisfaction that the fraternal, friendly relations between the PDPA and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, between the revolutionary people of Afghanistan and Nicaragua, on the basis of anti-imperialist solidarity, are being further consolidated and expanded daily. In congratulating you on the fourth anniversary of your Sandinist revolution, we wish further victories to the fraternal people of Nicaragua for democracy, peace, and social progress.

Cabinet Changes, New Ministry Announced 19 July

BK191726 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The chief martial law administrator, Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, today created a new ministry in the name of the Ministry of Establishment and Reorganization and appointed Major General Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury in charge of the new ministry. Maj Gen Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury was holding the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Major General Abdul Manan Siddique, who is now holding the charge of the Ministry of Works and Urban Development, will take over the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Major General Mohammad Abdul Munim has been appointed the minister in charge of works and urban development.

Doha, Other Officials Meet With DPRK Vice Minister

BK191213 Dhaka BSS in English 0950 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Dhaka, July 19 BSS — The visiting North Korean vice minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Kim Yong-sop, held formal talks yesterday with Bangladesh foreign secretary, Mr. Ataul Karim, and reviewed bilateral, regional and international issues. The two sides noted that relations between Bangladesh and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) marked by mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields developed satisfactorily in the recent years.

Mr Yong-sop who arrived here Sunday on a three-day visit to Bangladesh praised highly the reformative steps taken by the government to attain self-reliance. The DPRK vice minister Monday separately called on the Minister for Energy and Mineral Resources Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha and Education Minister Dr A. Majid Khan, and discussed matters of mutual interest.

During Mr Yong-sop's meeting with Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mr Doha, South-South cooperation figured prominently, an issue on which both sides have similar views.

Delegation Departs 19 July

BK200954 Dhaka BSS in English 0940 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Dhaka, July 20, BSS — The North Korean vice minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Kim Yong-sop, left here yesterday after completing his three-day visit to Bangladesh.

During his stay here, Mr. Kim Yong-sop held formal talks with Bangladesh officials and reviewed bilateral, regional and international issues.

Before leaving for Bangkok, Mr. Kim Yong-sop called on the president of the Council of Ministers, Lt. Gen H.M. Ershad.

Earlier the DPRK vice minister separately called on energy minister, foreign minister and education minister.

India Makes 'New Proposals' at River Talks

BK190719 Dhaka BSS in English 0650 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Dhaka, July 19 (BSS) — India has placed its "new proposals" at the bilateral talks here on sharing the waters of common River Ganges to break the deadlock in the negotiations.

The 25th meeting of the ministerial level Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) discussed the "proposals" which both sides declined to spell out. The JRC, which is also discussing problems of sharing waters of several other common rivers, meets tomorrow for the concluding session of the 3-day talks.

Under the bilateral agreement reached last year, the JRC is mandated to find out a formula for sharing Ganges water and its augmentation within 18 months, half of which has already elapsed.

The two countries have advanced their respective proposals: India had previously suggested digging a link canal connecting River Brahmaputra with Ganges in India above Farakka through Bangladesh, while Dhaka proposed building up storage dams in Nepal for augmentation of waters. Both countries had shown lack of interest in each other's propositions for feasibility studies which were provided for by the Indo-Bangladesh memorandum of understanding signed last year by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President of the Council of Ministers Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad.

Indian Minister Comments

BK191750 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The irrigation minister, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, who is leading the Indian delegation to the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission now in session in Dhaka, has said the current meeting will yield a tangible result on the sharing of the Ganges and the Tista waters.

Talking to newsmen at the end of a 90-minute session of the commission in Dhaka today, he said the two sides have not arrived at an agreement so far and the discussions will continue. Mr Mirdha said the commission is working on the new proposal placed by India. He said the proposals for constructing a reservoir in Nepal and the Ganges-Brahmaputra link canal are also being discussed.

In the morning today, Mr Mirdha called on the Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator Lieutenant General Ershad and apprised him of the new Indian proposal on sharing of the waters.

Briefs

Envoy to Argentina — The permanent representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations, Lieutenant General Khwaja Wasiuddin, who is also ambassador to Argentina, has presented his credentials to President Major General Reynaldo Bignone in Buenos Aires. [Excerpt] [Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 15 Jul 83 BK]

Official Conveys South Asian Conference Agenda

BK191645 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] India has conveyed the provisional agenda for the coming conference of seven South Asian nations in New Delhi to the participating countries. The additional secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Chadah, today had a meeting with the envoys of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan and gave them the proposed agenda. The other country taking part in the conference is the Maldives, but it has no diplomatic representative in New Delhi.

The foreign ministers of these countries will meet on the 1st and the 2d of next month. The foreign secretaries will be meeting earlier on the 28th and the 29th of this month.

Prime Minister Urges Unity, 'Communal Harmony'

BK191654 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister has called upon the people to remain united and fight the communal forces within the country and certain outside pressures working against the country's unity. Mrs Gandhi made this appeal while laying the foundation stone of a new building of Zakir Hussain College in Delhi today.

Paying rich tribute to the former president, the late Dr Zakir Hussain, Mrs Gandhi said that he was a great statesman and educationist and played a significant role in nation building. He stood for certain ideals to promote communal harmony and national unity. Such ideals are in danger today because of certain communal elements and pressures from outside.

Assam Students Union To Launch Action 15 August

BK200711 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 20 Jul 83

[By Sabita Goswami]

[Text] Gauhati, India, July 20 (AFP) — The All-Assam Students' Union, which is in the van of the state's anti-settler movement, will launch a fresh action programme to back its demands on August 15, India's Independence Day, one of its leaders said today.

The movement, directed against mainly Bengali immigrants, has been underway for four years and in February erupted into a bloodbath with more than 3,500 people being killed in clashes and about 500,000 made homeless.

The native Assamese want millions of immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal deported. Their inclusion on the voter's lists led to the February bloodbath at the time of state elections.

Prafulla Mahanta, president of the union, AASU, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the programme will be finalised at an executive meeting scheduled for August 8.

"We will not be able to stop the people from retaliation even on the slightest provocation by the government this time," he said.

All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Fighting Forum], the other body which has been spearheading the anti-settler movement, is expected to support the student programme, intelligence sources said.

The sources said that despite all-out efforts by the state government to restore peace, there were still fears in official circles that the violence would flare again.

The sources held that it would be difficult to avoid a showdown if the students launched a new programme. They said that the government was likely to use the preventive detention act to detain AASU activists and their leading supporters on the eve of Independence Day.

Meanwhile, Munim Gautam, deputy minister of state, has discussed ways of keeping the Independence Day celebrations peaceful with the registrar of Gauhati University.

A magistrate and a police officer flanked Mr Gautam at the July 17 meeting.

The government said later that it had been assured by the registrar, who was speaking on behalf of the students, that the celebrations would pass off peacefully.

This statement infuriated the students. They staged a sit-in at the registrar's office until he issued a statement saying: "No assurance was given by me as I have no authority to give any assurance on behalf of the students."

Asked for his comment, the minister of state said: "I have documents to disprove the registrar's contradiction."

Meanwhile, sources close to the Northeast Region Students' Union (NERSU) — one of the extremist underground groups which seek to drive out settlers through direct action — said that the group would hold a "crucial" executive committee meeting in Gauhati on July 29 and 30.

NERSU was said to be planning to declare a part of Assam "liberated" on Independence Day.

Khalistan Leader Announces Resignation Plans

BK160834 Bombay Times of India in English 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] London, July 11 (PTI) — Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan today announced his decision in principle to step down from the "presidentship of Khalistan" and to retire from active politics.

Dr. Chauhan, who has been leading the so-called Khalistan movement for the last three years, told newsmen here that he would be sending his resignation to the "national council of Khalistan" in Punjab so that it elects a successor to him.

He was doing so because his basic mission of the "arousing consciousness of the Sikh masses and world opinion in favour of the Khalistan movement" had been achieved. "It is for the masses to carry forward this task," he added.

Dr. Chauhan, who is now living in Britain, said that he would be returning to India in September or October and would devote his time to medical practice and "spiritual work."

He had already applied to the Indian government for travel documents following a high court ruling in his favour in a case in which he had challenged the revocation of his passport.

Task Achieved

Asked if his "decision in principle" meant that he was giving up the demand for the so-called Khalistan, Dr. Chauhan replied in the negative, but added: "It does not depend on me. I feel I have achieved my task. The rest is for the people."

Expressing concern over the situation in Punjab, Dr. Chauhan said that Hindus and Sikhs had lived together there for centuries.

"It is regrettable that there should be communal tension in Punjab. The tension should end and communal harmony should be restored."

Asked about reports that the Libyan authorities had invited him to visit that country, Dr. Chauhan said some people, who said they represented the government of Libya, had met him recently and suggested such a visit and meetings with Libyan leaders. "I turned down the invitation because I do not want to get any help from any foreign power. As it is I have already been denying that the United States is helping me. A visit to Libya would have been counter-productive," he added.

Asked if he was sure that those who met him represented the Libyan government, Dr. Chauhan replied: "They said so and I have no doubt that they were genuine people. They showed me my air ticket and assured me a meeting with Col. al-Qadhdhafi.

Dr. Chauhan said he was planning to go to Geneva on August 15 to appear before a sub-committee of the UN human rights commission, to which he had complained against Canada and West Germany for refusing him visas and against the government of India for "pressurising these countries to deny me a visa."

Defense Minister on Main Battle Tank Prototype

BK170950 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] The prototype of the main battle tank is expected to be ready by the end of this year. This was stated by the defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, after visiting the combat vehicles research and development establishments at Avadi near Madras yesterday. He expressed satisfaction at the progress in the development of the prototype tank. He announced that a factory will be set up in Avadi soon to build more sophisticated T-72 tanks and the armored carrier vehicle.

Reportage on President Ziaul Haq's Visit to Japan

For coverage of President Ziaul Haq's visit to Japan, including his talks with the Japanese emperor and Prime Minister Nakasone, see the Japan section of the 18 July Asia & Pacific *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Tokyo Television Interview

OW191357 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1206 GMT 19 Jul 83

['Exclusive' interview with President Ziaul Haq by reporter Iida at official guest house in Tokyo on 19 July — recorded in English with Japanese subtitles]

[Text] [Iida] In your opinion, what poses the most difficult point in settling the [Afghan] situation, negotiation?

[Ziaul Haq] The lynchpin, Mr Iida, the fundemental point at issue in this problem is the withdrawal of over 100,000 Russian troops. Everything else is linked to this. If the troops withdraw, the refugees will return. If the troops don't withdraw, the refugees won't return because of the turmoil in the country. The whole thing revolves around the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Afghanistan. That is the fundamental, and that is why, in these negotiations, we have been insisting on a shorter framework of withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

The Soviet hierarchy, the leadership, have been saying that they wish to withdraw from Afghanistan. I see no reason why we should doubt their word. So, taking them on their word, we are suggesting to them that if you want to withdraw, please withdraw in a shorter period. So that, the moment you go, the conditions are (?warmer), get better, and create conducive conditions for the return of the refugees [words indistinct].

[Iida] In relation with Afghan programs, may I ask if you would tolerate the integration of Afghanistan into the Soviet sphere, or, in other words, the establishment of a pro-Moscow government in Kabul?

[Ziaul Haq] No, we are very clear on this standing on such issues. Firstly, I always say, we are not one to suggest what type of government should there be in Afghanistan. It is up to the people of Afghanistan to find for themselves the type of government that they wish to have. And we also said that it is not up to anybody else to thrust the type or form of government on a small neighbor.

Furthermore, we are also very clear, and if one is pragmatic, we grant the Soviet Union to expect not a hostile government in Afghanistan. I think even the Afghans themselves would realize that it is not in their interests. But we certainly do not feel competent enough to suggest to anyone what type of government they should wish for the people of Afghanistan. But the Government of the Soviet Union to expect not a hostile government along their southern borders. [sentence as heard]

[Iida] Your Excellency, I understand that Your Excellency met Mr Andropov at the time of the funeral services for the late Soviet leader, Mr Brezhnev, so could you tell us your personal impression about Mr Andropov?

[Ziaul Haq] I went there to attend the funeral of the late President Brezhnev and, I must confess, I must grant the credit for Mr Andropov. I did not expect that, in this short period of my stay that I am going to attend a condolence or a funeral, with so many other heads of state, that I would have a chance to meet Mr Andropov. But, I must thank Mr Andropov that I was amongst the few whom he met, and we had a very good discussion.

We did discuss Afghanistan, and it gave us an opportunity to explain each other's point of view in as clear a term as one could expect to exchange under those circumstances. We minced no words. I was glad to meet Mr Andropov, and I expected — this was my impression after meeting Mr Andropov — I expected some freshness in the approach to the problem by the Soviet hierarchy. I hope I was not too wrong, because it is too early to judge, but I hope the freshness, breadth and slight reorientation, some flexibility that I thought was in the offing with the coming of the then secretary general, and now president, Andropov, will still be coming, we hope. My other impression was that Mr Andropov was keen, and I think he said so, of finding a political solution to the Afghanistan problem. He and others of the Soviet hierarchy that I just mentioned to you, have been saying that they want to withdraw from Afghanistan. I hope now President Andropov, about whom I have just said, that I expect some freshness, some flexibility in the approach, and would be expected, at least from our point of view, to fulfill some of these expositions, particularly concerning the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan.

[Iida] That's a very interesting story. Thank you. Finally, I would like to ask you some questions about nuclear development. Since India made its first nuclear explosion in 1974, there have been many reports saying that Pakistan also started preparations for nuclear explosions; so could you elaborate on your country's nuclear force?

[Ziaul Haq] Yes, sir. Let me quite clearly explain it to you, Mr Iida. Pakistan is not in competition with anybody with regard to acquiring nuclear weaponry. But our aim is to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. Our program is totally for peaceful purposes. We intend acquiring no weapons, we intend carrying out no explosions, but for peaceful purposes of nuclear technology, we consider that it is our right. Because we have no alternative, because, in order to fulfill the requirements of our energy in the next 5 to 10 years, unless we acquire certain alternative means of energy, Pakistan's requirements will not be fulfilled, and therefore, that must delay progress. I hope, in that respect, nobody grudges us.

[Iida] Thank you. Thank you very much, Your Excellency.

PRC Foreign Minister To Visit Beginning 25 July

BK200629 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will arrive in Islamabad on Monday [25 July] on a 4-day visit to Pakistan. He will be accompanied by a six-member delegation including Vice Foreign Minister (Liu Shu-ching) and high officials of the Foreign Ministry.

During his stay, he will hold two roundsof talks with Foreign Minister Sahbzada Yaqub Khan on bilateral relations and regional and international issues of mutual interest. He also will visit an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar.

Party Leaders Discuss Elections, Political Framework

GF191131 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 19 Jul 83 p 18

[Correspondent's report]

[Excerpt] Islamabad — The Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) has decided not to prevent its workers, voters and masses from taking part in the forthcoming elections to the local bodies, party secretary-general Farooq Leghari said in Lahore on Sunday after a meeting of the party's steering committee.

Mr Leghari said PPP Chairman Begum Nusrat Bhutto, who is out of country for medical treatment, also favoured this step.

Announcing the decisions of the 12-member steering committee which was formed by Begum Bhutto before leaving to manage party affairs, Mr Leghari said the PPP would wholeheartedly take part in th civil disobedience movement of the MRD on August 14.

The committee also rejected any constitutional or political arrangement other than the 1973 constitution and said no individual had any right to give a political framework.

It demanded the release of Miss Benazir Bhutto, Air Marshal Asghar Khan, Nawabzada Nasrullah and all other leaders and workers including those arrested on July 5 when the MRD observed the "black day."

Mr Leghari debunked propaganda that the PPP leadership was pursuing revengeful politics and said the party wanted a peaceful transfer of power to elected representatives.

He however, said the PPP decision not to cooperate with the present government in any form was still valid.

Meanwhile, the chief of the Jamiat ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani has said the political framework as promised by President Ziaul Haq would be in contravention of Section 6 of the 1973 constitution.

In a press statement in Karachi on Sunday, Mr Noorani said the constitution reflected national consensus and general will. It was fully Islamic in character and any attempt to replace it with a new political structure would provoke strong public reaction.

He said the present preparations and the formation of a commission to advise on the new framework was a violation of Section 6 of the 1973 constitution. This section provides death penalty for subversion of the constitution.

He also challenged the religious status of the members of the commission formed by President Zia to scrutinise reports on the political framework.

NEPAL

AFP: New Government Scored Within, Outside Panchayat

BK200335 Hong Kong AFP in English 0107 GMT 20 Jul 83

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, July 20 (AFP) — The one-week-old government headed by Lokendra Bahadur Chand already has been sharply criticized from within and outside the National Legislature.

It was attacked for accepting the economic plans and budget prepared by the government of Surya Bahadur Thapa, who was accused of failing to curb corruption and improve Nepal's economy.

Mr. Chand is also preparing to ward off a vote of no confidence from disgruntled members of the legislature, or National Panchayat, just a week after he helped to oust Mr. Thapa through a vote of no confidence.

During thier campaign against Mr. Thapa within and outside the National Panchayat, Mr. Chand and his colleagues had promised that they would lower the price of the staple food of Nepal's poor — par boiled coarse rice.

They also said they would lower charges for fertilizer and electricity which were increased by 25 and 58 percent respectively by the Thapa government.

Now people are speculating on whether or not the Chand government will fulfill the pledges it made in it campaign public rallies.

As a consolation, the Chand government has reduced the prices of coarse rice by 7.3 percent and soyabean oil by 19.2 percent. Market prices rose an average of 10 to 12 percent immediately after the 1983-84 national exchequer's budget was announced on July 10.

However, the cost of vegetables and other consumer goods have shot up by 15 to 20 percent overnight and the new government has failed to announce any effective measures to control these artificial rises in the capital's consumer prices.

Meanwhile, the Chand government is preparing to raise the salary of civil servants to keep pace with the current market price rise. The increase is in line with the recommendation of a high power pay commission formed under veteran administrator Prodhyumna Lal Rajbahandri.

At the same time, Prime Minister Chand is also contemplating the expansion of his Council of Ministers in the near future to accomodate a group of disgruntled National Panchayat members who are gearing up to collect signatures to propose a vote of no confidence against the new government.

So far Mr. Thapa has not taken any initiative in backing this proposed motion, but the moment his group comes back it is expected to carry heavy weight, political observers here said.

The new anti-Chand motion is being proposed by National Panchayat member Dil Bahadur Shrestha, the former home minister and an elected member from Morang District, south east of Kathmandu.

Mr. Shrestha has claimed that the proposed motion has already been signed by 26 members. It requires the backing of nine other members to make it eligible for submission and inspection by the National Panchayat Secretariat.

It has been seconded by Y.S. Ramajhi and Mr. Shrestha said he hoped to get the backing of the other nine members next week.

SRI LANKA

AFP Reports on Government Censorship Rule

BK200852 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Colombo, July 20 (AFP) — The government today forbade the reporting of violence by northern Tamil militants and also of operations by security forces to clamp down on the disturbances. The Secretary to the Ministry of State Douglas Liyanage, who is the competent authority in connection with censorship, said that the reporting ban also applied to foreign correspondents.

The censorship rule which came into effect at noon today was made under the emergency which was extended for a further month earlier this week.

Tamil militants in the north, who are seeking an independent state, have whipped up violence over the past month, raiding state institutions, burning state-owned vehicles and disrupting food and fuel supplies to the north.

The government also forbade the reporting of news related to universities and institutions of higher education following troubles at Sri Lanka's presitgious Peradeniya University. The censorship connected with universities is also applied to stories transmitted abroad.

Khomeyni Addresses Council of Experts Members 19 July
LD191529 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to members of Council of Experts at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran on 19 July — recorded, duration 33 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage indistinct]

I do not have any doubts about the revolution. The revolution has found its path and it is proceeding forward. It is dependent on no one. God willing, the revolution will be preserved and no harm will come to it from outside. [shouts of "God willing"]

However, two topics of concern apply to the clergy as a whole. One concerns the fact that in a revolution in which the clergy should be strengthened, there are, God forbid, weaknesses shown by some members of the clergy, thus harming the revolution. If the clergy were to detach themselves from the path of scholarships, if the clergy were to be diverted from the path that our peers and God's chosen, peace be upon them, were pursuing, then one would fear a defeat for the clergy; and their defeat is tantamount to Islam's defeat. Islam cannot possibly progress along its course without the clergy.

You should not assume that the world amounts only to what is known as nature. The most exalted Almighty God has never shunned nature, for it has even been praised; it is one of His manifestations. The world referred to is what is inside us — something that distances us from the goal of seeking perfection and afflicts us with our egotism. Those whose job it is to guide the people must see to it that their deeds match their words. That is, you who warn the people against wordly things would lose your credibility with the people if, God forbid, you yourselves were attached to and desired worldly things.

Another matter that is frightening — that the revolution may, God forbid, be harmed by this matter, and it surely will — is any discord among you gentlemen in various parts of the country. If there are differences, say, among truck drivers or others involved in other trades, their differences will not affect others. If the truck drivers were in discord among themselves, their dispute would not affect the bazaar. However, if we develop discord in the ranks of our clergy, it would be transmitted to the bazaar and into the streets because you are the people's guides and their focus of attention. Naturally, one group of people would support you and another group your opponents. You may suddenly discover that there is discord all over Iran stemming from us. We may develop discord among ourselves, that is, the very people who call on all the people to join hands and who tell them that it is our unity of expression that has brought about our success.

Let me humbly tell you this: We should not kid ourselves. Discord's roots lie in one's own self. If the person who claims he is opposing another for the sake of God were to ponder honestly his own self in a search for the real roots — without having good opinion of himself, but suspecting himself instead — he would find satanical roots. If any discord were to appear between our gentlemen, God forbid, it would inevitably be transmitted to the bazaars, to the streets. The clergy's unity and cohesion has preserved the Islamic Republic.

When you see you have developed differences and these differences have polarized you into two groups, you should ponder the matter and discover the root cause. Do you think you have differences for the sake of God? That which you exaggerate in others, but conceal and de-emphasize when it is within yourself — does that not stem from satanical temptations? If our difference, which I am confident is over worldly matters, developed into differences among the people, leading to the defeat of the Islamic Republic and preventing it for centuries to come from raising its head again — is this something that would ever be forgiven by God? We must be careful.

An esteemed gentleman came to see me the other day. I discovered that all he had to say about the Islamic Republic amounted to the fact that he was not listened to; his orders were not obeyed. It amounted to this fact: What counts is what I am saying, not what God is saying. This is, as we know, a sickness that is in all of us unless God saves us. God will not save us unless we ourselves have prepared the means. One cannot sit and wait for God to purify one. God has provided us with the means to purify ourselves but we have to do the job ourselves. I am concerned about these two points: The fear that the spirit of scholarship might be weakened among us, or be destroyed, and that, God forbid, there may be discord.

I hope that most exalted Almighty God would make you, gentlemen who have been elected by the people in connection with the leadership matter and the leadership council laid down by the Constitution, devote great attention to this matter — whether the appointment of this or that gentleman you have in mind is done for the sake of God or because he is a friend of yours, or whether when you say this or that gentleman is not qualified, you say so for the sake of God or because of rivalry. The matter is of vital importance. This important matter is now your responsibility. You have shouldered this responsibility. This is a divine obligation you have undertaken.

Now that you have undertaken this, you should discharge your duty for the sake of God. All your attention to this matter should be for the sake of God. Elect whomever is best for Islam, those whom are best for Islam. Of course, with the good will we have toward the gentlemen, most of whom we know intimately, we hope that the gentlemen will carry out this task in a worthy manner, that you will be successful, that most exalted Al mighty God will help and guide you toward the course that is necessary. May God preserve you all. I hope you will be successful. Peace and God's benediction be upon you.

Syrian Minister of State Departs 19 July
LD191845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, who brought a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to our country's President Khamene'i, left Tehran for home this afternoon after delivering the message

neeting with Foreign Minister Velayati. He deputy foreign affairs minister.

nt Staff Communique No 1,381
Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT

1,381 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Iran]

ed name. Exchanges of artillery and other continued on most western and southern yesterday between the powerful fighters of essive Iraqi mercenaries.

order front, the exchanges of fire were more fronts. On all fronts, our fighters defended ngthened their defensive lines, opened artil-range weapons fire, and dispatched patrol ling the Iraqi forces' movements and actions and casualties on them.

es on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, l of the Gendarmerie, by opening fire over military installations on the other side of the oyed some of the Iraqi forces' foxholes and lled the movement of Iraqi vehicles on the and disrupted their engineering works. Aba- der the Iraqi forces'artillery fire yesterday; patriots was wounded and a number of houses

a violating plane belonging to the aggressive bombed (Sarokani) village in Pasveh region. ny casualties but set fire to some farms. Other ons against western and southern border ed by the antiaircraft units of the Islamic

of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic

ith Indian Foreign Minister

Foreign Minister Velayati
Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT

gn Minister Narasimha Rao held talks with elayati in Tehran this morning. During this plan to reestablish the joint economic, tech- scientific committee — which had been put Velayati's trip to India — was discussed and

g, referring to the cultural and diplomatic n Iran and India and the necessity of expand- etween the two countries, our country's for- Although economic relations have improved during the past 2 years, it is expected to improve further in the future.

While expressing the hope for the expansion of relations between Iran and India, the Indian foreign minister called the reestablishment of the joint committee a step toward expansion of mutual relations. He added: The relations between Iran and India are very important in the region.

During today's meeting — which was also attended by a number of Foreign Ministry officials and officials from other ministries — cultural exchanges, radio and television cooperation, student exchanges, and tourist trips also were discussed.

The Indian foreign minister and his entourage also met Commerce Minister Habibollah Asgar-Owladi today. During this meeting, also attended by the ambassadors of both countries, consideration of existing trade facilities, expansion of economic-commercial relations, and long-term planning between the two countries to raise the volume of trade also were reviewed.

Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani
GF200557 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 20 JUL 83

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister Narashimha Rao, foreign minister who is currently visiting our country, last night met and held talks with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis. During this meeting, also attended by the minister of foreign affairs of our country, Velayati, the Indian minister of foreign affairs explained his country's foreign policy and reported on the work of the joint commission which was created to study the fraternal relations of the two countries.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani then addressed the Indian foreign minister, stressing that India is among the countries with which the Islamic Republic of Iran wants to secure and expand relations. He said: We expect that you, as current president of the Nonaligned Movement will carry out your responsibility with interest and initiative so that the countries of the Nonaligned Movement will be truly nonaligned and will be able, without depending on the world powers, to play their role against the two superpowers.

NVOI Addresses Revolution Guards Corps
GF171112 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Few words to Revolution Guards"]

[Text] Our commentary today is addressed to the Islamic revolution guards, especially to that group of guards performing their national and patriotic duties in safeguarding the gains of the anti-imperialist people's revolution and genuinely striving for the progress of the aims of this revolution.

As implied from your name, you should naturally be the guards of the people's anti-imperialistic revolution of the Iranian nation. The Islamic Republic's Constitution granted your organization

formal legal status in view of your magnificent role against the counterrevolution in the earlier stages of the revolution and in clause No 150 it was decided that the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, which was set up in the first flush of success of the revolution, should continue its role of safeguarding the revolution and its gains. However,as you have observed, it has been unsuccessful in continuing its role as the guardian of the revolution.

The days of the interim government, when the Bani-Sadrs and Qotbzadehs rose against the revolution and desired the dissolution of the Corps, are fresh in your memory. In those days, only the true revolutionary forces and those genuinely following the popular and anti-imperialist goals of the revolution, such as the Tudeh Party—the party whose members you have today arrested,tortured, and crushed in front of the people—rose in the defense of the Corps with all their might and succeeded in doing so. Try to recall the days when most of you defended the peasants, workers, and hard-working (?toilers), and in most cases you were able to render assistance to this stratum of workers. Do you remember that by aiding in the occupation of the U.S. "den of spies" and the crushing of the conspiracy of the coup d'etat against the very existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, you played a positive role?

However,the counterrevolution, SAVAKists, the agents of the United States and Britain, and even the Mosad mercenaries saw that the plot to eliminate the Corps proved abortive, so they hatched another plot based on the infiltration of the SAVAKists and agents of the bearded rosary-wielding people into the Corps and the expulsion of pure and noble members of the Corps on the other hand. It can be said that their success in implementing this conspiracy has proved startling.

The Guards Corps has, in fact, become the corps for the implementation of the plans of the rightists, hojjatiyehs of the United States and Great Britain, and SAVAKists, and has lost the essence of protection of the anti-imperialistic and popular revolution of the nation and its gains.

In our catastrophe-ridden country, you cannot find a family that has not had the blood of one or two family members spilled on the ground. Most of them have been killed at the hands of the enemies of the revolution, attired in the uniform of the guards. Recall the heinous atrocities committed during the past few years against the pure, innocent, and chaste daughters of the people of our country in the medieval dungeons of the Islamic Government at the hands of the guards. The enemies of the revolution and the violators of the chastity and dignity of people garbed in the uniform of the Guards Corps declared them common-law wives the night before their executions and assaulted their chastity which is the chastity of every Iranian. This is an unforgivable medieval offense which resulted in the resignation of some noble guards from the Corps on various pretexts.

One of the latest crimes which the rightists, the hojjatiyeh faction of the United States and Great Britain stationed in the Islamic administration, committed through the revolution guards was the (?disbanding) of the Tudeh Party of Iran, the party for the defense of the rightful toilers of Iran. The object of this crime was to prepare for a greater transgression, that is, the repression of the gains of an anti-imperialistic and popular revolution of the Iranian nation, singing the swan song for the revolution and then, the returning of the archsatan and his acolytes, to Iran for establishment and the consolidation of his rule and that of the supercapitalists.

The rightists and hojjatiyehs of the CIA and the intelligence service and the pseudo-faqihs commit these counterrevolutionary misdemeanors through your hands — the hands of those who should be the guardians of the revolution. Do not let the Corps deteriorate into the Mohammad Reza'i corps! You have risen from among the ranks of the millions of Iranian masses and the strugglers in the path of independence, freedom, and social justice. You should be the supporters of the masses in their millions and not the agents of the enemies of the revolution, the supercapitalists, and the pseudo-faqihs and spurious 'sources of emulation'!

'U.S.-Style Islam' Called Threat to Revolution

LD191019 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0745 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that the greatest threat to the foundations of the revolution and the Islamic Republic today is not the economic blockade, coordinated onslaughts, or the imperialists or Zionists calculated military, political, or propaganda campaigns; the Islamic Revolution's experience of the past 5 years is the best proof of the defeat and frustration of these moves against the divine power of our ever-alert nation. Consequently, the global arrogance, exhausted and frustrated following its diabolical plots, is adopting another tactic against the all-embracing Islamic Revolution — a tactic much more dangerous than its previous methods.

The new tactic involves the recruitment and use of outwardly good and popular individuals who, appearing in sacred Islamic garb, deal the gravest and most telling blows to the body of Islam. The imam of the nation refers to these elements as pseudoclergy, who promote U.S.-style Islam, namely, the biggest enemy of genuine Mohammedan Islam and 'Alavi Shi'ite.

Indeed, the Islamic Republic is presently the object of more threats by this faction than any other class. By resorting to the creation of a certain climate, this group is preventing the implementation of revolutionary measures and fundamental changes at various social levels in order to eliminate oppression felt by the deprived classes of the people. The followers of U.S.-styled Islam are always attentive, bent on condemning the steps being taken by the Islamic Republic Government to end the plunderings of fortune hunters. They condemn these steps by resorting to dozens of religious and secular laws. In short, what these people are assigned to do is to prevent the strengthening of the foundations of the Islamic Republic's system by various means, thus paving the way for the restoration of the monarchical Islam, which itself is an offshoot of Americanized Islam.

Indeed, [words indistinct] show that these people suffer from nothing but dependence on and subservience to the global enemies of Islam and the Islamic Revolution. The cure to this suffering is our nation's fists, which must fall relentlessly and unceasingly on the heads of global arrogance and its agents.

Free Voice of Iran Decries Economic Situation

GF191834 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] According to a report by our correspondent in Tehran, the national economic mobilization headquarters held several sessions during the past 24 hours but was unable to reach any solution to combat high prices created by the government and the mullahs of the regime.

The occupied Tehran radio, the disgraced voice of the mullahs' regime, today reported that the price of several types of cloth made by various companies will be reduced by as much as 40 percent on the basis of a decision by the national economic mobilization headquarters. As you can see, the price of the cloth has not actually come down but it is supposed to come down. The headquarters has, of course, reduced the price of various [word indistinct] and the oil allocation will also go up very soon following that of rice. It will probably go as high as 600 grams; God only knows when; the radio does not and did not announce the date either.

The mullahs' regime has brought the situation to a point that the water authority in Tehran finally confessed to cutting the water supply to parts of the capital and the Ministry of Energy, which no longer has any power to supply electricity, reports repeated power cuts. They do, of course, claim that these are for reasons of fuel shortages and repair of (?power lines).

The incapable Hoseyn Musavi has (?mobilized) the radio and television to announce support for himself instead of striving to supply power and water.

Radio Iran Reports on Opposition, Clashes

Villagers Arrested

GF151555 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] A large group of villagers in (Gian) near Nahavand have been arrested for opposition to and protest against the Ruhollah Khomeyni regime. An unconfirmed report estimates the number of those arrested at 300.

Khuzestan Province 'Unrest'

GF151629 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Unrest and nationalistic feeling aagainst the Islamic regime has gripped the cities of Mahshahr and Sarband in the Khuzestan Province which is manifesting itself in the form of protests against the Islamic regime.

The Islamic regime forces have prohibited the commuting of people between the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan. The only link between the two cities is the (?river bridge) which is restricted to the use of the Armed Forces.

Another report states that in Abadan, Ahvaz, and the entire war-ridden area, the dimension of opposition is rapidly spreading against the Islamic regime and the nationalistic forces attacked the komitehs and guards' bases more than 50 times during the past month.

Guards Corps 'Disobedience'

GF151711 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Clashes, demonstrations, and scattered protests continue in Tehran. A report says that following the communique issued by the guards who resigned as a mark of protest, a wave of uncertainty regarding the murderous Khomeyni regime among Guards Corps members is rising and a trend toward disobedience and defiance has engulfed all the Corps organizations.

'Wave of Demonstrations'

GF171614 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text]The wave of demonstrations in various Iranian cities is growing. Severe clashes occurred in Qom while demonstrations were held in Esfahan. The Qom clashes occurred at the same time as the secret session of the Council of Experts in the city. In the Esfahan demonstrations, the issue of the Council of Experts was also prominent.

Following the demonstrations in Esfahan, Ayatollah Khademi who is also a representative to the Council of Experts rushed to meet Khomeyni. Hashemi-Rafsanjani also went to visit Montazeri in Qom yesterday. Following the hasty meetings of the mullahs of the Islamic Republican regime as a result of the extensive demonstrations by the Iranian people, Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni also met Montazeri yesterday. Montazeri oferred extensive suggestions to Khomeyni via his son Ahmad concerning the issue of the Friday imams of the country and their disagreements.

Disturbances in Tehran

GF171636 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] The Kurdish program of the Islamic radio, broadcast from Bonab transmitter, announced that in severe clashes which recently took place between the opposers of the regime and mercenary guards in Tabriz, 28 were killed and 150 were (?wounded).

According to *L'Express*, published in Paris, the number of victims from recent incidents in Tehran is 150. They had occupied the electricity and water departments and had set guards' vehicles on fire. These people, who chanted Death to Khomeyni, were neither counterrevolutionaries nor ideologues but were the same individuals described as oppressed by Khomeyni.

L'Express has also published a report concerning the angry behavior of the people of Afsariyeh district of Tehran against the regime of Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Radio Iran Broadcasts Amini-Bakhtiar Communique

GF191800 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text of communique issued by Dr 'Ali Amini, leader of Nejat-e Iran Front, and Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, leader of National Resistance Movement of Iran in Paris 19 July]

[Text] Our dear country is under the domination of a handful of illiterate and unpatriotic individuals and is on the brink of destruction. The barbarism and despotism of the present regime has reached a point where women, men, young and old are sentenced to illegal executions, imprisonment,and torture without trial or right of defense on charges of thinking and demanding the rights of individuals and collective freedom. The regime has embarked on a futile war, internally and externally. The youths of the nation are rolling in dust and blood in groups and the national wealth of Iran is being deliberately destroyed. Along with the destruction of cities and industrial centers, millions of our compatriots are unemployed and homeless. The continuation of the present regime has greatly endangered the peace and security of the region and the world in addition to the various problems which have been inflicted on the Iranain nation. We the signatories of this communique announce our unanimity and agreement on the following principles:

1. The acceptance and endorsement of the Constitution of Iran and the unquestioning rejection of what has been imposed on the Iranian nation as the Constitution of the Islamic Republic through terrorism, intimidation, and repression of the Iranian nation.

2. The confirmation of the regime of constitutional monarchy with unchallenged stress on the sovereignty of the people and the faithful implementation of the will of the general public.

3. Emphasis on the need for segregation of religion from government with due respect to all religions.

4. Affirmation of respect for the national traits of the people of Iran and for the national integrity and freedom of the country.

5. The acceptance and regard for the rights and freedom specified in the universal charter of human rights.

We hereby appeal to the people of the Iranian nation to join the final struggle and intensify it for the deliverance of our nation from the calamity that has befallen it, in unison, side by side, hand in hand, against the bloodthirsty regime, the foundations of which are tottering. Long live Iran and the people of Iran! Iran will never perish!

[Signed] 'Ali Amini, Shahpur Bakhtiar